

## KALUA ON THE BENCH

### Circuit Court at Wailuku, Maui.

Following is from the Maui News: Circuit Court for the June term convened promptly at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Judge Kalua presiding. Attorney George Davis as Deputy Attorney General; J. N. K. Keola, clerk; Maurice McMahon, stenographer; Lee Chung, Chinese interpreter, and James Hakuole, Japanese interpreter. The following attorneys were in attendance: Enoch Johnson, E. C. Peters, J. M. Kaneakua, John Richardson, A. N. Kepoika, Geo. Hons, James L. Coke, D. H. Kahauliilo, A. F. Tavares and J. K. Saunders.

A full venire of Grand and Petit Jurors were present, only two failing to answer at roll call. These two were each fined \$25. The Grand Jurors were excused till Thursday, and the calendar was called. A number of cases were discontinued, some were passed, and the rest were announced as ready for trial. Judge Kalua had no trouble with coastless attorneys, as the climate of Wailuku does not permit of such idiosyncrasies, but a Chinaman, who imagined that he was attending a round-up of cattle in Kula, marched into the court room and approached His Honor with jangling spurs and flash leggings. The Pake was reminded that he was not at a rodeo, and was requested to retire and divest himself of his paraphernalia, which he hastily did.

Judge Kalua was disqualified in a number of cases, which will be assigned to Judge Edings for trial upon his arrival from Hawaii next Tuesday morning.

On Thursday morning a panel of twenty-four Grand Jurors were sworn in, whereupon Judge Kalua delivered to them the following able charge:

#### CHARGE TO JURY.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have been summoned from your homes for the purpose of inquiring into and making presentment of offences and finding indictments against persons who have violated the laws of this Territory, which have been committed within this circuit, and are triable by this court.

"It is my sad duty to inform you that there will be presented by the Deputy Attorney General a case which involves the death penalty, that of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Yisimoto Yashisuke, a Japanese laborer at Lanaina, charged with the murder of a woman.

"It will be your duty to make an examination of the several witnesses which shall be brought before you, and if you are satisfied and have reasonable cause to believe that the crime has been committed and that the prisoner should be put upon his trial, then it will be your bounden duty to find a true bill. His guilt or innocence will be inquired into and finally passed upon by the Petit Jury.

"It is not necessary in order to find an indictment that you should be satisfied of the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt, but you must be satisfied from the evidence that a crime has been committed, and that there is a reasonable and probable cause to believe that the prisoner charged before you committed that crime. In other words, the Territory is bound to make out a prima facie case against the person charged.

"This is the second Grand Jury that has been summoned within this judicial circuit, and while your principal duty consists in inquiring into offences committed within the jurisdiction of this court, you have a right to inspect all public buildings situated anywhere on the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai; you have a right to examine the books and accounts of all public officers within this circuit. You have certain inquisitorial powers, and it will be your duty to inquire into and see that the laws of this Territory are enforced by the several District Magistrates within this judicial circuit. You have the right to make a presentment against any citizen whom you may know of your own knowledge to have violated the laws of this Territory.

"Your attention is especially directed to the law with reference to the illegal sale of spirituous or malt liquors.

"It has been reported to this court that a large number of persons are engaged in the illegal sale of liquor in the District of Lahaina and elsewhere within this circuit.

"The Legislature has provided for the issuing of light wines and beer licenses, as well as the sale of spirituous liquors; and persons who wish to engage in this traffic must apply to the proper authorities to obtain a license; and it will be your duty to make a thorough examination into these alleged illegal sales, and find such indictments as you may, after careful examination, determine upon against any and all persons whom you may have reason to believe, and are satisfied from the evidence, have been and are violating the liquor law of this Territory.

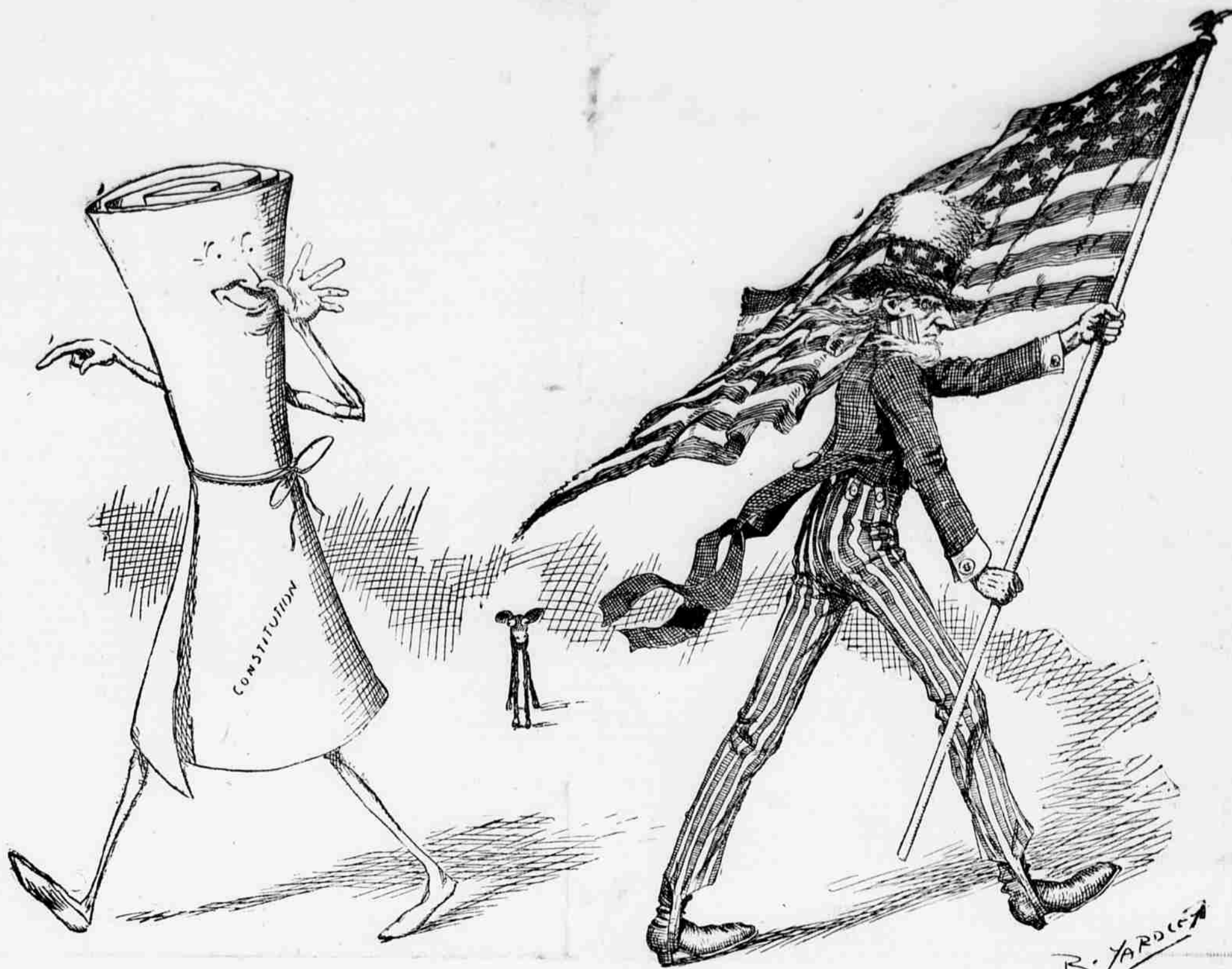
"This law has been placed upon the statute book for the protection of the Government and the people; and it is unfair to those who apply for and pay for their licenses to sell liquor that persons should carry on the business illegally.

"Police officers are charged with the enforcement of this law within their several districts; and if they have failed or neglected to perform that duty you will not hesitate to report them to this court.

"This court and the Attorney General's Department are earnestly co-operating in enforcing the law against the illegal sale and traffic in intoxicating liquor, and offenders against this law will be arrested and tried.

"During the taking of testimony none beside witnesses will be permitted to be present, excepting the Attorney General and his assistants.

## THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.



## THE KING'S ODD COURSE

### New York Visitors Meet Royal Snub.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce will meet all together tomorrow (Saturday) for the first time since their arrival. They go to Windsor Castle at King Edward's invitation.

The King's conduct in connection with the visit has been most unexplainable. The facts of the delegates coming was brought to His Majesty's notice by Lord Averbury some two months ago, and he at once expressed himself as pleased, and spontaneously offered to receive them.

A few weeks ago, however, he begged to be excused from seeing them, but intimated that they would be welcome to inspect Windsor Castle.

Up to Thursday it was the King's intention to return from a short stay at Windsor to London, but now he has decided to give an audience to the New York delegates, and as he could do so more privately at Windsor, he caused an official report to be issued that the court would not come to the metropolis until next week.

Invitations marked "strictly confidential" were hurriedly sent to all delegates but Messrs. Carnegie, Schieren and one or two others, having made other arrangements, will not attend.

The official reason given for the King cancelling the reception in the first instance was on account of the royal mourning, and the reason is also given for the wives of delegates not being invited, and for the King's command that nothing in the reception shall appear in the Official Gazette. There is a very general belief, however, that political significance attaches to the King's action.

Leaving London at 2:30 p. m. on Saturday the delegates will reach Windsor Castle shortly after 3. At the royal entrance they will be met by Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, who will conduct them to the castle. At 4 they will have the audience of the

King and partake of refreshments with His Majesty in a shady nook of the grounds that enclose the royal domain. The delegates return to London about 7 o'clock.

All but three of the delegates who will be guests of the London Chamber are in England. Ex-Mayor Schieren has gone to Germany on business, and will not return to London until Monday night.

The remaining two who have yet to come are racing across the Atlantic. Their great aim is to attend the banquet next Wednesday, at which the Marquis of Lansdowne is to speak.

The delegates now in London number twenty-eight. The delegates will consist of thirty-two members when complete. Thirty-eight was the number expected, but five who purposed coming have been prevented from leaving America from various causes. General Porter will be the sixth absentee, as he has written to say that certain duties in connection with Chinese affairs will necessitate him being in Paris all next week. He had accepted the invitation, but has been obliged to cancel it.

Mr. Carnegie does not come to London from Scotland till Tuesday night.

## THE ARBUCKLES AND THE TRUST

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Journal of Commerce says: The Woolson Spice Company, which is the coffee end of the American Sugar Refining Company, has issued a circular granting grocers an extra allowance of half a cent per pound on all purchases of Lion brand coffees between May 28 and July 1. It is supposed that this extra allowance has something to do with the Arbuckle circular issued last July in which it was decided to allow an extra allowance of half a cent per pound on all increased orders for Arisco coffee over the amount taken the previous season. It is understood that the Woolson people believe the Arbuckles have been allowing the extra rebate, increase or no increase.

It is understood that the Arbuckles will immediately follow the Woolson circular with one of similar purpose, but they have taken their most direct action in the form of a reduction of 15 points in their sugar prices. The National Refinery immediately followed with a similar cut, but restored prices within a few minutes. Interesting developments are expected within the next few days.

Regarding the situation the Tribune says: Arbuckle Brothers have made a 15 point reduction in refined sugar, bringing the price down to 5.49 cents a pound. The report that the Woolson Spice Company has reduced the price of its package coffee a half a cent a pound was officially denied. The Woolson people and the Arbuckles recently agreed upon a uniform rate and both companies are still quoting their products at ten cents a pound net.

## PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-DOLE CONSPIRACY ON THE COAST

STOCKTON, May 30.—That the active Hawaiians are working for the political undoing of Governor Dole is made evident by a story published here today, evidently upon pointers given by Congressman Woods to the paper. According to the report:

Robert Wilcox, D. delegate from Hawaii to Congress, and Frederick Beckley of the Hawaiian House of Representatives, arrived in San Francisco recently and went to the law office of Congressman Woods. They explained to the Congressman the situation of affairs in Hawaii, which, briefly stated, they represented to be as follows:

Dole has become unpopular with the natives and the Independent Republicans, and a movement was started to unseat him. He is suffering from a threatened attack of paresis, according to a rumor, and is unable to fulfill the duties of the office. Estee, who is Federal Judge of Hawaii, has gained a great measure of popularity, and a large percentage of the people favor making him Governor.

Wilcox sits next to Representative Woods in the House of Representatives, and Woods is reported to have consid-

erable influence with him. At any rate, Wilcox and Beckley went directly to Woods' office upon their arrival, and requested of him to accompany them to the President, who was then in the metropolis. He did so, and all three had an interview with the chief executive, who has the appointment of the Governor of Hawaii.

Although the object of calling upon McKinley was to gain the good will of the administration in favor of Estee, the matter was handled delicately, the Representatives merely reporting the condition of affairs at Hawaii and the sentiment of a large number of people there.

"Did McKinley express himself as against Dole?" asked a reporter who interviewed Congressman Woods today.

"Why, no; he would not hit a sick man," was the reply. "He advised Beckley to return to Hawaii and come back after the Legislature had adjourned, when he would have another meeting with him in Washington. He asked him to advise the Legislature to pass laws for the betterment of conditions down there, and to do all possible in the way of having the country get into closer touch with the United States."

## JUDGE KALUA ON HIS DIGNITY

More Details About the Court Yarns From Wailuku, Maui.

The rumor which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser to the effect that Judge Kalua, of Wailuku, Maui, had sentenced Frank Wood, the colored plantation laborer who stole a safe and \$300 therein from the store of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company last fall, to life imprisonment, is true. The man pleaded guilty to the indictment of the Grand Jury to a charge of burglary, and was promptly sentenced to a life imprisonment in Oahu Jail. The Attorney-General states that such a sentence can not be imposed for the crime of which the man was charged. After being taken back to jail Woods attempted to choke his jailer, David Crowell, but was prevented by members of the police force, who overpowered the desperate man. Judge Kalua seems to have had some

of the Humphreys methods in hand when the Circuit Court term opened on June 5th. Two Jurors, Messrs. Gibson and Wadsworth, were not present when their names were called, and they were promptly fined \$25 for their non-appearance. The next day a Hawaiian sauntered into the court room with his riding leggings on, and a fine was also assessed against him. It is one of the set rules of Judge Kalua's court that no man shall appear wearing apparel of that description. An individual who so far forgot himself as to place a cigar between his lips, met with a rebuff in the shape of a fine as well.

#### Bad Population.

Runaway Porto Rican laborers are beginning to beg in the streets. One of them went into Nolte's last night and made the rounds of the tables, asking people to buy him a meal. There are many negroes belonging to the bad Stally gang about town and some negro vags who are leading suspicious lives. Complaint comes from nearby plantations of shortage of help, yet Honolulu is swarming with half-idle Japs, the number of whom is augmented daily by coolies who come down the Ewa road or the railway line with their belongings on the backs.



## THE LEGISLATURE.

From Saturday's daily.

There was a little more semblance of work in the Lower House yesterday than the day before. The morning session was spent in a long and learned discussion on "Poi Making as an Inherited Art," in which the majority of the House expressed themselves. It seems that poiology, according to the statements made yesterday, is an artistic science, or if one wishes to so express it, a scientific art. While a haole may, after years of practice, become fairly proficient in this line, a man in order to say that his name is McGregor, and that he is on his native heath, must be a born Hawaiian. Judges of poi, like poets—excuse the pun—are born, not made.

The latter part of the day was spent in the consideration of salaries. Prendergast spoke in favor of the small dayman, and the abolition of the position of milk inspector, who, he intimated, was a feed employee of the large concerns.

It is said that Emmeluth has a joker up his sleeve that he intends playing in a few days. Just what it is, no one seems to know, although it is fairly plain that there is something going to happen.

## MORNING SESSION.

When the House met yesterday, Aikua said there was a tendency on the part of certain legislators to remain under the algebra trees until the latest possible moment. Instead of staying outside, they should come in, and take at least an apparent interest in affairs.

Dickey renewed his motion of yesterday to the effect that the three heads of the departments be given equal salaries, the three departments mentioned being those of the Treasurer, the Attorney-General and that of Public Works. Immediately succeeding this motion, Mahoe moved that the said salaries be \$8,000. Paile, who evidently has an axe for Dole, said that the office of Attorney-General was well paid at \$5,000. Then followed a long, and at times tedious debate upon the respective amounts of labor performed by the different departments. The matter was laid on the table. Kanoho then made a critical address, in which he censured the policy of the House. He said it was one thing today, and another thing tomorrow. At this rate the Legislature would never get through. Aylett moved an amendment to the motion before the House, and proposed that the Board of Education be made the equal of the three mentioned departments, both in prominence and salary. Makekau moved that the whole matter be put over until the last day of the Legislature, then the legislators would not be wasting time by constantly reverting on the same things.

Without any apparent reason, the Board of Health was laid on the operating table, and the Home Rulers unsheathed their scalpels. Mossman, fresh from his investigations of last week, took the floor, and reiterated his opinion of the City Sanitary Inspector. Mossman again accused him of being a parasite on the Territorial payroll. The speaker said that this officer came to work whenever it suited his own sweet will, and stayed as long as the whim of the moment dictated.

Then came the dissertation on poi. Kumulae had first try. He thought that it was throwing good money after bad to expect a man who was not native born to tell good poi from bad. The poi industry was the means of enriching many Chinese, who, through their unscrupulous methods of adulterating poi, were growing rich at the expense of the poor, submissive Hawaiian, who paid the price asked. While a haole might mean all right, he was not to the manner born, when it came to passing judgment on the Hawaiian staple.

Dickey said that a Hawaiian could not tell the difference between a microbe and a pig. Beckley said the ability to make this distinction was not necessary when it came to passing upon poi. Speaking seriously, he said that there should be some one employed who was possessed of sufficient scientific knowledge to determine the nature of the materials with which poi is adulterated. Race distinction should not be the basis for passing upon a poi inspector. Kumulae said that the proof of poi, like that of pudding, was the eating of it. If it made one sick, it was bad poi, if it did not suffer, but thrived on it, it was good poi. Someone suggested that such a method of making distinctions would be rather hard on the inspector. Emmeluth said that he had, on different occasions, taken poi to an analytical chemist, who had, in every instance, found out what the nature of the adulteration was. After some more talk, the salary of Food Commissioner and analyst was passed at \$3,600. The salary of the physician at Waiwale was slashed from \$1,200 to \$960.

Just before the House took their mid-day recess, Monsarrat introduced the following resolution: Whereas, the \$30,000 appropriated for this extra session of the Legislature is exhausted; and Whereas, there is a disposition on the part of a majority of the members of this House to prolong this session for the full sixty days allowed by the Organic Act, when it is a well-known fact that all the business of this session could have been accomplished in fifteen days; therefore be it

Resolved, That from and after date each member of this House contribute his share, pro rata, towards paying the expenses of the Legislature for the remaining days of the session.

The motion was tabled, and the House adjourned until 1:30.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the salaries of the physicians in the employ of the government were considered. All of those not previously acted upon were accepted at the figures proposed by the Governor.

The payroll of general expenses followed. The committee had reported in favor of doing away with the position of bacteriologist and pathologist, but there was some dissension. Upon being put to a vote, however, the committee was sustained.

The three sanitary inspectors were adjudged worthy of a salary of \$4,000, instead of \$7,200. The three assistant sanitary inspectors, whose salaries have been \$1,200 for the biennial period, were done away with.

When it came to the subject of milk inspector Prendergast said that the

present inspector was in league with the big concerns and was doing all in his power to crush out the small milk men. He was in favor of doing away with this office and letting the small dealers grow, even if they have to put water in their milk to do it. Aylett moved that the poi and milk inspectors be retained in the same office. The salary to be \$2,400, instead of \$1,800. The motion was lost.

When the subject of fish inspector was touched upon, native eloquence began to flow at an unwonted rate. A tendency was manifested to put the present fish out of his place. Some one moved that the position be placed at a salary of \$30 a month. Aylett said that it was a hard place to fill, and the person who had it was on duty for many hours a day. The matter ended in the report of the committee being accepted, at a salary of \$1,440 a year. The salary of the assistant was not tampered with.

The salary of fish and poi inspector for Hilo was placed at \$720.

The position of stockman was declared to be worth \$1,000. There will be no assistant clerk for the next two years. The position of stenographer was declared void. Janitor and messenger service passed at \$720; also, the officer for registered women, at \$960.

The salary of the attendant for non-pleurisy children was raised from \$2400 to \$3,120. The office of inspector of plumbing produced a decided ruffie and a stiff breeze was raised. Enough breath was expended to make a Kanaka cyclone look like a summer zephyr. Kumulae said all the present plumbers did was to go around and watch his assistants work. Aylett proceeded to do the Demosthenes act. He needed no pibbles to aid him in his speech, but talked like a runaway phonograph. When he had finished explaining that an official plumber was a public necessity, someone said, "Amen!" and everyone laughed. His eloquence was all in vain, for the plumber, as well as his assistant, will not be recognized by the Territorial government for at least two years to come.

Kumalae said that the fund of \$24,240 appropriated for the removal of garbage should be done away with. Private individuals should pay to keep their property in a healthful condition. Some one said that this would work an injustice to the poor who, even now, with poi and fish at such high prices, have a hard enough time to make both ends meet. Prendergast called for an itemized account of the payroll. Kanoho became philosophical. He said the position of the garbage department reminded him of the old Hawaiian proverb, "When you see it you are afraid to step on it." Just how the proverb applied to the garbage department was not apparent, but Kanoho thought it extremely pat, for in a speech, which was a continuation of his previous remarks, he repeated the aphorism. Mossman moved that the report of the committee be accepted.

Here the suggestion was made that the excavating and garbage removing be combined, with a sustaining fund of \$76,680. This satisfied everyone, and the motion went through on ball bearings.

The sum of \$62,400 was voted for the segregation of lepers. Emmeluth said that it was proper that the House should voice its views in the manner of conducting the leper settlement, itself. The one in charge of the leper settlement should keep in touch with them, and know the condition of the settlement and its inmates. He should be a resident of the place. His constant aim should be to better the condition of the lepers. A man of this kind would not find it necessary to come to Honolulu more than once a quarter to confer with the Board of Health. Placed under conditions of this kind, it would make the leper settlement practically self-containing. The reporting to Honolulu of such trivial things as a fence being down, would, with a man of this character, be done away with. It is highly desirable in the light of present conditions to make these changes. Emmeluth moved that instead of one superintendent at \$100, two superintendents be appointed at \$50. The superintendents are to be residents of Molokai.

The payroll of the insane asylum superintendents and assistants was set at \$25,584, instead of \$33,888, as set forth in the executive estimates.

During the debate Mossman said that there was no doubt but that if the salaries were raised, and the present holders resigned, people could be found to take the vacant places. "There are plenty of people who are coming here from the Coast, for their health, who will take the positions," said he. This bit of pleasant sarcasm raised a hearty laugh. Emmeluth said, when the laugh had subsided, "We will have them, Mr. Speaker, and in Honolulu, too."

Prendergast moved that a medical inspector, at \$5,000 a year, be appointed to look after the leper suspects and a hospital to be erected by a fund to be raised by the sale of land. The purpose, the same to consist of \$37,500.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, at the hour of 4 o'clock.

## SENATE.

The session of the Senate opened up at 10 o'clock, calm as a mid-summer day, with not a cloud in sight. But a storm was brewing. Senator Crabbe moved to take a recess until 2 p. m. in order to allow him time in which to complete his report on police items. Senator Kalaauokalani saw no objections whereby the desired extension should not be granted. Senator Russell arose and said he had a report to present, but the chair decided that the only question before the House was the motion to take a recess, which was carried upon the show of hands. Time, 10:05.

The opening of the afternoon session gave no sign of the smouldering fire which lay beneath the calm exterior of the solons.

Senator Russell presented a report from the Committee on Public Health, in regard to some of the unpaid bills of the Board of Health, as follows: Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: In regard to the unpaid bills of the Board of Health presented by the secretary of said Board and referred to the Committee on Public Health, we beg to report as follows:

1. Of the two bills for the amounts of \$7,445.38 and \$492.30, total \$7,937.68, we recommend to strike out \$285 on the bill of F. Harrison, which amount is not due and not recognized by the Board of Health since the said amount is charged for moving of Harrison's own furniture out of the condemned premises. The balance of \$7,652.68 is due to him and has been paid.

2. There was a mistake of addition in the first bill of Huestee & Co. on the original bill amounting to \$100, in which mistake being corrected and all bills put together, gives a sum total of \$33 due him and to be paid.

3. The bill of Loy Hong Co. of \$400 is stricken out, no such man being found on the place according to the statement

of the local postmaster to the Board of Health, and no such man being found on the place according to the statement of the local postmaster to the Board of Health, and no such man being found on the place according to the statement of the local postmaster to the Board of Health.

A bill of Pata Plantations Co. of \$100.34 alleged to be due for labor in suppressing the bubonic plague on the plantation, is stricken out, since in our opinion plantations had to contribute something in suppressing the disease in their own places, considering the suffering and loss of private poor citizens that never will be adequately recompensed.

The rest of the bills on the second list, which have been transferred to two new lists, amounting to \$7,023.91 and \$100.34, we find due and recommended to be paid, although the Auditor, as witnessed by the exhibit No. 1, has refused to pay them on technical grounds.

All said bills are approved by the Board of Health, as witnessed by the exhibit No. 2. The exhibit No. 3 relates to Secretary Wilson's bill of \$100.

The report was tabled, to be considered in its proper place with the bill, Senator Kanuha then presented the following report, that occupied the attention of the Senators for the balance of the afternoon: Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Sir: The majority of your Committee on Military, to whom were referred items making up the expenditures for this branch of the service for the ensuing biennial period, beg leave to report as follows:

Having obtained through the courtesy of members of the Lower House, copies of statements submitted by the Auditor General upon request of the House committee. We feel that the information to be gleaned from these statements should be available to the members of this Senate and therefore submit them as annexed to us.

For the period from January 10, 1896, to December 31, 1899, the expenditures reached the enormous total of \$98,153. The expenditures for 1890 evidenced the reckless extravagance and total disregard for the public interests with which the officers and members of this branch of the service conducted the affairs of their department.

The offensiveness of this course is all the more apparent when we contemplate that from August 8, 1898, the Stars and Stripes yielded us all the protection we needed, and the gross license evident in the manner of disposing of the funds appropriated, only shows how near we were trenching on a military despotism.

The Spanish-American war brought to our long-suffering people the protection of the flag of freedom.

Such were the conditions when the Legislature was elected. Your committee had hopes that inasmuch as representative government was established in the land, the military would cease its pernicious activity and extravagance, and for this reason we took up the inquiry into this year's expenditures with a spirit of self-discipline and restraint, but what did we find?

The detailed list of warrants drawn on support of military pay roll for January 15 to May 14th of this year amounts to \$3,701.21.

The expenditures under support of military for the same period amounts to the further sum of \$9,357.31, a total of \$13,058.52, or one-half month, or at the rate of \$75,900 in twenty-four months.

Five warrants drawn during this period are paid to George T. Turner for making and repairing uniforms, the sum of \$303.20; add to this the warrants for cloth and personal furnishings drawn in the same period amounting to \$1,035.35, as expenditures for uniforms and trimmings during the period.

The above amount must include cost of cloth and trimmings for an officer's uniform, as we find a warrant for making one uniform, issued February 28th, of this year to S. Roth & Co., the uniform being for "Capt. A. G. Hawes."

Adding from the amount paid for stationery, \$603, there ought to be enough of the stuff on hand to enable this Legislature to send to each individual member an engraved invitation to quit his job.

Paints and oils, etc., amounted to \$2,303.01—material enough that, if evenly spread, might cover the Bungalow bar, providing the pay roll of the lawyers of the "dining-room" for the Senate committee room and the "oil" would hold out.

To be serious, Mr. President, the majority of your committee feel surprised at the attitude of the minority of the committee at this time. During the regular session you will remember how he and others in his fearless utterance, and against the open and shameless method of making a saloon annex of the above mentioned "dining-room."

Why should we continue a military service so effete as this one has become? Why hold up to the civil departments of the Government this relic of repression and subversion of rights—this inalienable burden of taxation without return, except in services which mean the collection of more taxes. What shall become of the young men who, entering the military service, find those noble attributes which the minority claims for a military discipline are, in fact, entirely lost sight of.

We are asked for means to extend this service to make it more "effective," to organize a company on Kauai, another on Molokai, one at Lahaina, at Kohala, and for what?

Is it not for the same thing for which the Pennsylvania troops were created and ordered out? To "suppress" the mill-workers of Homestead and force them to return to work when they endeavored to secure a greater measure of the fruits of their labor? And were not these wage-workers shut down by the dozens? Do we not see today the former owner of that Homestead plant a one hundred millionaire, parading up and down the United States looking for places to give away the earnings of those men buried under the soil of that battlefeld at Homestead? The State of Pennsylvania paid the shooters. God forbid that we, in attempting to establish government of the people, by the people and for the people, should forget the constitutional privileges contemplated thereby, equal rights for all, special privileges for none.

Let those who fill this country with ignorant, uncontrollable elements, the burden of so doing, if we cannot prevent their coming, let us not put anything between them and an honest living.

The strike just closed at Albany, N. Y., cost enough money to have paid the advances asked by the strikers for ten years, but the military were called out and innocent lives were sacrificed in an endeavor to "suppress" and awe citizens of the United States.

For these reasons, Mr. President, your committee feel that the best interest of this community will be served by leading the entire military paraphernalia aboard a scow, have her towed three miles from shore, and the stuff fed to the sharks of the sea, and, dispensing with military appropriations, do away with those who, on occasion, might assist land sharks to become our masters.

Let us put the money so saved to roads and bridges or other use, assisting in

industry and commerce, the handmaids of prosperity and contentment.

Therefore, the majority of your Committee on Military recommended that all items from \$50 to \$500 on pages 31 and 32, be stricken out.

Your committee recommends that the item of janitor pass as in the bill, and to take charge of the military equipment until further consideration can be made of the same.

J. H. KAHILUA,  
DAVID KAHUA.

After the reading of the report, Senator Kanoho moved the majority report be adopted.

This motion opened the floodgates of oratory, which took up the balance of the session.

Senator Achi rose to a point of order, and said according to the Organic Act this Legislature had no right to do away with the military, and according to the section referred to the Senate had no business to try to do away with the military, as it was a necessity.

"The Senator is out of order," shouted Russell. "He is speaking off the subject."

"We are not considering the Appropriation bill," added Senator Kanuha. "The report of the majority is the only business before the House."

"Neither Senators Russell nor Kanuha," declared Senator Achi, "have any right to propose such a move as contemplated by them, and I move the report be returned to them for a more explicit definition as to why the military should be done away with. The report now before the House does not give any reasons for its actions, and as I said before, I move a definite report be handed in."

Senator Achi then made a speech in Hawaiian, which was not interpreted. During the Senator's speech, Senator Kanuha was seen to be diligently perusing the Organic Act, and finally hit upon something which evidently gave him a great deal of satisfaction, for turning around to Senator Russell, he remarked in an undertone, "Look at that; they can't bluff me."

At the conclusion of Senator Achi's speech in Hawaiian, which for some reason, probably known only to Interpreter Bush, was not translated, Senator Crabbe rose, and in a convincing speech, declared the only report to be accepted by the Senate, was the minority report.

Kanua's report, said Senator Carter, was like an explanation given by a professor of mathematics at a college he attended in the States. A discussion arose during a class meeting as to how much a ball thrown by a person would make the in and out curves, familiar to every lover of baseball. After going into an exhaustive explanation as to what caused the in-curve, the professor was brought to a standstill by a member of the class declaring that the supposed in-curve was an outshoot. The professor could not right himself with the class, and so it was with Senator Kanuha's report—there was nothing to it. "I am opposed," said Senator Carter, "to free liquor joints, or to be more polite, such a subject should be dropped. I quite agree with the Senator, that such conditions ought not to exist, and the place should be removed before the next session of the Legislature. The cost of the military, as proposed by the minority report, is not much, \$35,000 for two years—that is only \$17,500 a year. Compared contrast from Senator Kanuha's alleged \$75,000 a year expenditure."

Senator Russell—"The speaker has talked twelve minutes; I think that enough."

I do not see why the sins of the past should be visited on the present," said Senator Carter, ignoring the interruption by Senator Russell. "I can't quite quote the Bible, but my friend from Honolulu is giving me a few points. If the militia was of no use, why would the United States government turn over \$35,000 a year, and property to this Territory for such use, and holding the government officials here responsible for such property? I understand there is an examination made periodically of all government property, and if there is any shortage, the officers have to make up. If there wasn't any need of a militia the United States government would not take such an interest in us. Furthermore, it is remarkable what an interest is being taken in the military by the young men of the city. Their studies are abandoned, they are in military affairs, and it serves in more ways than one to discipline the youth."

"A word in regard to the United States troops stationed here," concluded Senator Carter. "They would not be called out, nor would their commander be ordered to lead them out, unless there was a great cause for it. As an example, take during the time of the plague. The United States military authorities were called upon, but it was only upon the military commander's own inclination that they were finally ordered out. What was the result? It took an immense amount of pull and influence to keep the military commander out of trouble with the authorities at Washington. It is only in cases where the police and local militia fail to cope with the situation that the United States troops are called upon. Therefore, I am in favor of keeping the militia, as I think it is a necessity, and hope the minority will be sustained."

"Oily" Bill then moved that further discussion on the two reports be deferred until next Monday. The motion was not seconded.

Senator Kalaauokalani exploded a few remarks, and was followed by the pensive statesman from Hilo, J. T. Brown, who said that although he was not in favor of totally abolishing the military branch of the government, he thought the appropriation too high, and therefore would not vote for the items.

Senator Kanuha then gained the floor, and proceeded to give a rambling talk.

In which Bush interpreted the Senators, claiming that the aged interpreter was partial. Quite a wordy war ensued between Achi and the venerable talk manipulator.

There is nothing in the Organic Act, declared Senator Kanuha, "that states a militia shall be maintained." In the course of his remarks he called Senator Carter a liar in introducing some items in his report. "I call Senator Kanuha to order," indignantly declared Cecil Brown, "for calling a member of this House a liar, and I request the president to call the member to order for making such a broad statement."

"I didn't call anybody a liar," said Senator Kanuha. "You did," said Senator C. Brown's emphatic reply, "and you were in the Hawaiian language."

Senator Kanuha then indulged in a shameful display of how a man's feelings may run away with his judgment, and the honorable member had Mr. Bush to thank for not interpreting his remarks.

During Senator Kanuha's harangue he compared the militia of the State of Illinois with that of Hawaii. "In Illinois," said Senator Kanuha, "there are 4,500 State troops, for whom \$1,000 is appropriated annually."

If the Senate had taken the trouble to look up the facts in the case he would have found the following interesting compilation:

"Reports from records in War Department, compiled by Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Seventh Artillery, U. S. A., 1864 to December 1, 1900:

Illinois—General staff, 103; infantry, 6,535; artillery, 200; cavalry, 365; a total of 7,298 men, out of an authorized force of 10,625 men. For these men there is the sum of \$205,000 appropriated for their use annually. In connection with this, it might be interesting to note that there are 800,000 men available for military service in the State.

At the conclusion of Senator Kanuha's tirade, Senator Carter was recognized, and said he did not take any notice of the unchristian-like declaration made by the former Senator. "But," continued Carter, "if I am a liar, Senator Kanuha is certainly telling an untruth when he makes the statement in regard to the State troops in Illinois. I have been informed by a party who has but lately returned from there that there are seven regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, making, all in all, about 9,000 men."

Further remarks were cut short by the Siberian statesman shouting, "I move the previous question! This is the third time I have made that motion, and each one of them have been seconded."

President Kalua did not pay any attention to the Senator from the "exile country," but recognized C. Brown, who had been patiently waiting for "previous question" Senator to subside.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair!" screamed Senator Russell. "One moment, Mr. President," interposed C. Brown. "I—"

"You are out of order," shouted Russell, "sit down."

"Never mind," retorted Cecil Brown, "I have something to say on this subject, and I am going to say it, and no Senator in this room, much less you, Senator Russell, is able to stop me."

Senator Carter moved an adjournment, which was lost.

"I move the previous question again," shouted Russell. Russell's Independent friends in the meantime had gotten so excited that they forgot to come in with their usual ready "koko."

"Does the chair refuse to recognize the appeal from the chair?" was the Siberian statesman's next remark.

During all this excitement Senator C. Brown had remained standing, and finally, seeing things had gone far enough, declared, "I am going to stand here all night if necessary, and you fellows might just as well listen to what I have to say now as some other time. In every State in the Union there is a military organization kept for the purpose of quelling internal disturbances. If the Senators will remember the Chicago riot of 1894, that the President refused to call out the regular troops, declaring it was the duty of the State troops to put down the riot. It was only after government mails were interfered with that President Cleveland stepped in and called a halt. But as to the actual quelling of the disturbance, that was left to the State troops. In regard to the expense, I think the government will receive enough money from its revenue and other sources, with which to pay all government employees, and other branches of the government. Taking everything into consideration, the money is well spent. In regard to the clubroom next door, from information obtained, not one cent of government money is used there. The expenses are maintained by the officers themselves."

(Continued on Page 3.)

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(Continued on Page 3.)

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# NEW FISH DISCOVERED

## Important Finds At Honolulu Market.

Notwithstanding the fact that the fish commission have been in Honolulu but a week, they have already begun active operations in their different lines. Dr. Jordan visits the fishmarket daily in search of new specimens; the fishermen who contribute to the supply of this port have been interested, upon the offer of cash payments for all fish they bring to the scientists that have a scientific value, and the gentlemen themselves are making daily searches. So far, they have obtained some sixty or seventy varieties. Of these some six or seven are entirely new to the scientific world.

Mr. John N. Cobb, the agent of the United States Commission, said in speaking of their work last night, "We may be said to have hardly begun our labors. I myself did not begin the work upon which I am reporting until this morning. I have the consideration of the fish question to look at from a commercial point of view, while my associates will handle it scientifically. The future fish laws of this Territory will in a degree be governed by our combined report. The United States Government can pass fishing laws that will affect her citizens, or any one else who may be under her protection, when they are in neutral waters. This will enable the Government to make laws here that will protect the fishing industries of this Territory."

"One thing that has attracted my attention is the small mesh that the fishermen use in their nets here. They might use, so far as all practical purposes are concerned, so much mosquito netting. A fish has absolutely no chance for his life, if it once gets inside a net of this character. In the States a net that has a mesh smaller than an inch and a half is not allowed. This gives a mesh three inches square, and fish that are too small for food are allowed to escape. It is only a question of time when present conditions in the fishing industry here will feel the effects of this method of doing things."

"Another thing that attracts me is the absolute newness of everything. If we are able to secure six new varieties in three or four days by such methods as we are now pursuing, the question naturally arises how much more we can secure when we return when we begin selling for ourselves. The six new varieties are all commercial fish. When we get out ourselves, and begin to secure those that are not used for food, and also deep water fish, we can only conjecture as to the result."

"Nowhere in all our several experiences have we seen so many fish that are used for food. At Key West we found, all told, something like forty-five varieties. At Porto Rico forty-eight. Here, in a week's time, without any effort, we have secured some sixty or seventy species, and all of them having an edible value."

"Dr. O. P. Jenkins, of Stanford University, who has been detained at Palo Alto by sickness in his family, will be here in a few weeks. He is the greatest living authority on the fish of this region. Some years ago he secured a collection from the market here. Nearly all his specimens were new to the scientific world. It will be in the interests of our work to have him here, and he has very kindly consented to come. The Government wants a report by December 1st, and my own individual labors will have been concluded by that time. As to the rest of the commission, I cannot speak so definitely."

"Our work here is being greatly assisted by Louis Brent, the local fish inspector. The nomenclature here is, of course, entirely different from anything to which we have been accustomed. Were it not for his intimate knowledge of the fish and the native names, we would be very much handicapped."

"At the present time I am looking over the old market reports and getting some statistical knowledge that will be of service later."

Mr. Cobb has been in the service of the Government for some years. He has worked on the Atlantic Coast, in Porto Rico and in Texas, and other Southwestern States.

### VISITED THE FISH MARKET.

Dr. David Starr Jordan Begins His Work of Investigation.

Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, now a visitor to the islands, yesterday morning visited the fish market to examine the varieties that are new to him. Of these the professor found quite a number, although he is much better acquainted with the Hawaiian varieties of fish than are most ichthyologists; at Stanford University there is a collection of fish from these waters, made some years ago, and a scientific study of these was made by Dr. Jordan, as has also by Dr. O. P. Jenkins, who is expected to arrive in Honolulu next week.

The two eminent scientists will remain in the islands two or three months, and they will make a thorough study of the fishes. Several other members of the party will remain until the work is completed, probably a year.

### NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

The czar's eldest daughter is very ill. Shakespeare opera in New York has failed.

Oil has been struck near Puget Sound. Santa Clara's Passion play is a great success.

New York celebrated Memorial Day elaborately. A great petroleum fire is reported from Russia.

The plague is reported as spreading at Hongkong. The second son of the late Prince Bismarck is dead.

Over \$250,000 was stolen from a Singapore bank recently. Edna Wallace Hopper is to marry J. H. Galtier of New York.

Steamers going to Noma from Seattle are said to be very crowded.

The Alaskan war is at an end, as the companies have agreed.

Holland's young queen was recently warmly greeted by the Kaiser.

The Austrian Rouherath is having stormy times over a canal bill.

Strong German naval forces are to be maintained in Chinese waters.

Pedro Morales, the California outlaw, has been captured at San Diego.

A Tacoma bride of four days is accused of poisoning her husband.

The Queen of Holland reviewed the Emperor's troops on May 31, at Berlin.

Eastern railroad men have adjudicated their differences and declared peace.

Army Surgeon St. John was recently killed at an engagement in northern Luzon.

The National Woman's Suffrage convention, at Minneapolis, is largely attended.

It is said that plots are being formulated for the assassination of the King of Spain.

United States Senator Beveridge is now in Berlin, visiting Prince Hatzfeldt in Silesia.

Governor Chandler, of Georgia, recently cheered a company of negro troops in review.

Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, is to marry Miss Emma Mott of Washington.

A boatload of Philadelphia pleasure seekers, seven in number, plunged over a dam and were drowned.

The Ohio automobile expedition came to grief in the Nevada sands, where it was still stuck at last reports.

Dr. Semmer Palme, of Boston society, recently shot at Lieutenant Peter F. Dunn, who was calling on his wife.

An official order prohibits Armenians who have become naturalized Americans or Russians, from entering Turkey.

Vice President Morton, of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, has confirmed the story of a new Oriental steamship line.

English scientists are skeptical as to the recent discovery of snow on the moon, by Professor Pickering of Harvard.

It is feared that L. G. Martinez, railroad cashier at El Paso, has been murdered, as he has mysteriously disappeared.

The new Hall of Fame was opened with great ceremony on May 30. Senator Dewey delivered the dedicatory address.

Four thousand Confederate soldiers, with Generals Wheeler and Lee in time, marched in the Memphis, Tenn., Memorial Day procession.

The corpses of thirty-one babies have been found in a cellar under a Birmingham, Eng., house. They were stowed away in soap boxes.

Joseph Shuttuck and Vernice Davis, two high school girls of Grand Rapids, Mich., attempted suicide recently because of unrequited love.

The Cuban crisis is causing grave apprehension. The President's Cabinet has held a special meeting to consider the situation, which Senator Platt says is very serious.

A servant of Rev. Charles Sheldon, who wrote "Born to Serve" recently, quit her employer's house recently because she was not allowed to sit at the family table.

John T. Price, an old soldier, was murdered by his brother-in-law, Austin Miller, while marching in the Los Angeles Memorial Day procession. The murderer committed suicide.

The Marquis de Vogue and M. Edmond Rostand have been elected members of the Paris Academy. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is said to have canvassed enthusiastically in the latter's behalf.

Two of George Gould's children recently attempted to run away. They bought flowers at a florist's, on their father's credit, and sold them for \$1.48 at a hotel. With this capital they started out into the world, but their plans were frustrated by some friends who recognized them.

The Queen of Italy has been delivered of a daughter. Her name will be Yolanda Margherita. The infant's nurse, besides receiving liberal pay and a pension, will get \$2,000 when the baby's first tooth, another \$2,000 when the child is able to speak, and a similar sum when the little princess walks unsupported.

A Vancouver dispatch says Colonel Edwin Dudley, United States Consul at that port, has taken up the case of W. R. Hocking, an American citizen serving a sentence in the new Westminister prison, on a charge of bigamy.

It is alleged that Hocking's imprisonment is unjust, certain new evidence having been developed since he was placed in jail three months ago.

The machinists' strike is still on in Chicago. A street car strike is under way at Dayton, Ohio.

Richard Croker is delaying his return to New York. The town of Bailey was menaced by Boers at last reports.

A strike of marble workers has occurred at Cincinnati. Mayors and aldermen have been elected throughout Cuba.

Resident McKinley has invested extensively in cooling oil stock. The New York stock market shows increased activity and strength.

The latest bulletin of June 1st states that Mrs. McKinley is improving. Dr. Woodruff and Mrs. Noyes, the Portland kidnappers, are out on bail.

The German ironclad division, has sailed from Wu Sang for Singapore. It is said that soldiers are killing many Russians near St. Petersburg.

It is said that several anarchists have been captured in Spain's capital. Mutinous guardsmen riots in Antwerp and Brussels have kept the police busy.

The new Anglo-German cable is expected to draw the two nations closer together. Sarah Bernhardt's son has been challenged to a duel by a London journalist in connection with oil stock.

The sister of Ali Ferrough, the Turkish Minister, is to be married in Constantinople in July.

Nine hundred men of the Forty-sixth Regiment were mustered out at the Presidio on June 1st.

The Hilo murder still baffles the San Francisco police. Suspect Lukerath has been released.

The foreign Ministers are satisfied with China's acceptance of \$50,000,000 loans as the indemnity.

English capital is interested in the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson river at New York.

It is said that England has decided to introduce American labor-saving machinery in her dockyards.

Patrick W. Clancy, of San Francisco, is accused of wilfully murdering his attorney, John N. E. Wilson.

Emperor William and Queen Wilhelmina have made special inquiries about the health of Mrs. McKinley.

Footpads held up George Mulligan, a rich Seattle mining man, on June 1, and robbed him of \$17,000 cash.

A Modoc county mob lynched five men for petty theft on June 1st, three Hana Wallace Hopper is to marry J. H. Galtier of New York.

# COMMERCIAL.

Stocks dropped in the local market with a third yesterday, causing the quotations to tumble down in considerable haste after the first decline was felt. The feature during the week was the steady decline in Waiata. On Monday's session of the Exchange the shares of this plantation opened at 100 and closed with lively sales yesterday afternoon at 20 3/4 bid, 100 asked. There has been considerable of this stock sold on the streets, the prices always governed by the Stock Exchange quotations. The decline to 102 1/2 was very sudden and unexpected, the shares dropping from 105 to 102 1/2 before any attempt to recover a balance had been made. There was considerable demand for the stock at the latter bid figure all day and no doubt the brokers will receive good-sized buying orders. A number of the brokers share the opinion that Waiata will reach par, but the majority of the knowing ones insist that the demand for the stock will be less than the supply and that reaction will take place shortly.

All other stocks have been affected by the decline of Waiata, Oahu having sold from 150 down to 140, and at the close of yesterday's session the shares were offered at 145.

Ewa also declined to sales at 27 3/4, a number of shares being offered at that figure, the best bid being 27 1/2. Pioneer Mill holds firm at par, 101 being bid occasionally for a few shares.

Hawaiian Agricultural is 300 bid, 307 asked. During the middle of the week the stock advanced to 302 1/2 bid. Hawaiian Sugar is offered at 40.

Hokokai is 20 bid, 21 1/2 asked. No sales have been made on the Board in this stock since the drop from 30. Kona is 50 asked, and Kaloa 175 asked. Olo-walu is 150 asked; Pepeekeo 180 asked. Wailuku is 380; 85 is bid for Waimea Mill and 150 for Waimanalo.

Among the assessables, Oahu Sugar dropped to sales at 4; Kihel assessable is still strong at 5 bid, 9 1/2 asked. The paid up is 11 1/2 bid. McBryde is 9 1/2 bid, 9 asked. A recent assessment of \$2 being added to the stock makes it 17 paid up.

Among the miscellaneous stocks a few shares of People's Ice sold at 85. The quotations on Wilder and Inter-Island Steamship Companies, Mutual Telephone and Oahu Railway remain about the same as last week. A few shares of the railway sold at 105. The bank stocks are also the same. The bond market still continues to boom. Several thousand dollars' worth of Oahu Railway & Land Co. bonds were sold yesterday at 105. Hilo Railway bonds also sold readily at par during the week. Waiata bonds, which were taken up by Claus Spreckels & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii at a little over 101 premium, have advanced to 102, a few bonds being sold at that figure on the street.

It is understood the Rapid Transit Company is to increase its issue of bonds and stock. This will make the total bond issue \$450,000 and the total stock capitalization \$450,000.

OAHU RAILWAY AND OIAA COUPONS PAID IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrangement have been made by the Oahu Railway & Land Company and the Oiaa Sugar Company whereby the Bank of California of San Francisco is to pay the coupons of these two corporations and the dividend warrants as well.

This will be a great benefit to the Coast holders of stock, as they will be able to make business dealings without expense and change, and they will have all the advantages of local stockholders except that they cannot arrange stock transfers as readily.

into a Russian fortress, having incurred the wrath of the Russians. Oiaa has been discovered at Walcott, a station on the Union Pacific, ninety-six miles west of Laramie, Wyo.

Benjamin Lincoln, a member from the ranks at the Presidio, San Francisco, has been captured at San Jose.

Madame Wu, wife of the Chinese Minister to the United States, is the guest of the Chinese of San Francisco.

An outlaw stopped the Mojave stage May 31, and made a light haul. No treasure was on board, and the passengers had but little money.

Minister Loomis will not return to Venezuela, as the President does not wish him to be exposed to further attacks. He is also in ill health.

Stella Hendricks, the seventeen-year-old Tacoma bride, has confessed to poisoning her husband. She says some one told her to do it, but will not tell who.

The Seattle and Tacoma chambers of commerce have endorsed Hon. John Barrett, Minister to Siam, for the position of United States Minister to China.

The United States government wants the Cuban Constitutional Convention to change the form in which the acceptance of the Platt amendment was couched.

Another large shipment of crude oil from the new Texas oil fields, amounting to 30,000 barrels, has arrived by the tank steamship Atlas, to the Standard Oil Company.

Rear Admiral Rogers has severely reprimanded Lieutenant Vance C. Goodrel and Colonel H. C. Cochran, ordering the latter to the United States from Manila.

Colonel Youngblood, of Alabama, auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has resigned. B. A. Pierson, the assistant auditor, has been appointed to succeed him.

The Venezuelan government has been officially informed that the actions of Minister Loomis on questions pending between the two countries has been unreservedly endorsed at Washington.

One hundredth anniversary of the birth of Brigham Young was generally observed throughout Utah on June 1.

Non-union machinists threaten Lehigh Valley railway shops in Pennsylvania.

The customs authorities of Vancouver believe they have located a Chinese smuggling syndicate. A large consignment of cigars and silks was captured from the steamer Tartar on May 31st.

J. A. Pease, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament for the north division of Essex, succeeding Armine Woodhouse, Liberal, deceased. His majority was 792, as against a Liberal majority of 112 at the preceding election.

A riot of Presidio soldiers, in which a saloon near the Presidio gates was nearly demolished, grew out of the rumor that two volunteers of the Fifty-sixth Infantry had died from knock-drops given them there, on June 1. The mob was finally dispersed by a fireman with a hose. Murder was threatened.

LONDON, June 1.—The reticence of the government regarding the battle of Viakfontein and other military events of some importance which have recently occurred at widely separated points in South Africa, has led to considerable anxiety. This is in no way allayed by the curious answer of the War Office today to a question regarding the accuracy or otherwise of the Boer report that the British were defeated near Pretoria May 24, losing 4,000 killed, 80 wounded, 600 prisoners, and six guns. The reply which the War Office vouchsafed, "we have no official information," has aroused some misgivings.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune, from London, says: General Kitchener's account of the battle of Viakfontein serves to increase public interest in the Boer war. Two facts stand out: First, the determined nature of the Boer assault upon an entrenched position fifty miles from Johannesburg, and secondly, the heavy losses suffered by both sides. This has been the first real engagement which has been fought for many months, and it is decisive proof that the Boers, when led by a cool and wary general like Delarey, can still offer strenuous resistance to British arms. The details of the battle may indicate that General Dixon's force was surprised, and that the casualty was run up to 174 in this way. But the Boers, in any event, were the assailants, and were not repulsed without severe losses. The Boers are also reported to have fought with exceptional gallantry while in pursuit of General Plumer's convoy.

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

The band will continue to disperse music to the public in the future as they have in the days of yore. Yesterday afternoon the House decided to let Captain Berger worry along on \$200 a month; the band boys will have to do the best they can for the next two years on \$25,000, while the lady vocalists must try to be happy on a fund of \$1,500 for the biennial period.

During the morning session, the salaries of the different military officers, which have been matters of discussion for so long, were dispensed with. There was almost as much eloquence to the square inch on soldiery as there was on music, later in the day.

Emmeluth had a hard day of it. While he made several anarchistic speeches, no one was especially roused, except Hoogs, who told the "ex-oligarchist" some very plain truths in a very few words. Emmeluth had lashed himself into a fury in an iconoclastic address that Herr Most might have been proud of. He had attacked "corporate wealth" and the "sugar barons" in violent terms, when Hoogs called the speaker's attention to the fact that his remarks would have more weight were it not that he were interested in a little sugar plantation of his own, and that he was not paying any better wages or building larger school houses than the next man. This solar plexus punch was so sudden and so stiff that its recipient was hardly able to make a reply.

In the afternoon, the committee appointed to inquire into the status of Acting Governor Cooper and the health of Governor Dole, filed their answer. They recommended that the Supreme Court decide the matter finally, and that in the meantime Governor Dole either assume his duties, resign or leave the Territory, in order that the Acting Governor might act in the matter of the Appropriation bill.

## MORNING SESSION.

There were plenty of interesting things in the House yesterday. To begin with, the Home Rulers had scarcely settled into their chairs yesterday morning before the first gun was fired upon the military expenditures, which amounted to \$10,000 in the estimation of Governor Dole. Ewaliko moved that all the items appearing under the head of military be stricken out, with the single exception of janitor, which by the way, is filled by a native. In speaking of the desirability of retaining a janitor, Ewaliko pointed out the fact that there should be some one employed who could and would keep the arsenal in proper condition. Monsarrat followed the first speaker of the morning by questioning the right of the Territory to keep the guns, side arms and other property of the militia. Were they the possessions of the Territory? Monsarrat said, to his thinking, they belonged to the Federal Government.

Dickey followed Monsarrat by suggesting that the offices of captain and of adjutant be merged into one position, and the salary for the same be made \$1,800. Dickey also approved of retaining the position of janitor.

Aylett asked that the list be added to by retaining the positions armorer and one clerk. During the early part of the regular session he had been in favor of cutting out the entire appropriation; upon more deliberate consideration, he felt he could not "as a statesman" agree to disposing with the entire amount. The members of the different companies should still be allowed the privilege to drill and the right to bear arms during time of drill. The speaker was cognizant of the fact that much money had been wasted in the past, but the past was not the present. A sufficient force of men, able to bear arms, should be retained in Hawaii. Had it not been for the fact that the sheriff of Maui had had the local companies of that island at his disposal, but a few weeks ago, he would have been unable to secure two stowaways on a sailing schooner that touched at one of the island ports. The class of people who are coming in here to work on the sugar plantations is not of the best, and a force of men, who are sufficiently instructed in the school of the soldier, should be kept at the public expense in order to preserve the peace and the good name of beautiful Hawaii. The police force and the soldiers at Camp McKinley, while all right in their way, do not fill the bill in times of civil uprising. Every State and Territory in the Union had its own military force, supported by public taxation, and these islands should do their share in this respect.

When the trouble between Spain and the United States arose, each State furnished its quota of soldiers. "We should," concluded the gentleman on the floor, "see that the appropriation is passed, and leave something for the military." Wise, in translating, made a slip of the tongue, and used the word "missionary" for "military." The result was a hearty laugh from the Independents.

Emmeluth then proposed to proceed to do his diurnal stunt. His speech might have very aptly been labeled "The Strenuousness of Me, By Myself." The savior of his country proceeded to paint the awful condition which would befall the Territory of Hawaii if he were not allowed to have his way. John concluded by presenting himself with a yard of lei and a Dewey arch.

Robertson replied to Emmeluth, and called him "an ex-oligarchist," and told him "an ex-oligarchist" rather hard, for he sprang to his feet and made a speech, in which he attacked existing conditions. The military of the country were denounced as hirelings of capital. There had not been a strike in the last twenty-four years, in which the military have not been called out, at the request of soulless corporations, and innocent people shot down like so many dogs. The apostle of reform said that he, for one, had always been and always would be, opposed to the militia.

It was just here that Hoogs contributed a few well-directed remarks to the Representative of the Fifth District that knocked that gentleman off his feet. When the gong sounded Emmeluth was still down. Hoogs reminded Emmeluth that he owned a half interest in a plantation, and that he was not paying such exceptional good wages, either. Hoogs intimated that the "change in agricultural conditions" for which Emmeluth was always praying, was but so much bait, with which

to catch the unwary. He suggested that Emmeluth take the bait from his own eye before attempting to remove the mote from the optics of the lawmakers of Hawaii.

After the laugh had subsided, Makakau said that Emmeluth's remarks had a familiar ring to them. He had made this cry before. During the days of the Monarchy he said the very same things that he was now advocating. When the Republic was established, Emmeluth was one of the strongest advocates of a large military force being at the beck and call of the Governor. Now he had flogged once more, and was talking of "ploughshares and pruning hooks." After making a speech of several minutes, all for the benefit of the political acrobat, Maheku took his seat.

Prendergast said that it was not money for legitimate expenses, but her money that the Legislators wished to quash.

Beckley had the last say. He said that the Legislature could not do away with the militia, but that it could do away with the appropriation.

The vote that followed was taken by ayes and noes. The result was as follows:

Ayes—Ahuili, Akina, Emmeluth, Ewaliko, Haaboo, Hihio, Kauaui, Kani-makole, Kaniho, Kawahoa, Mahoe, Makana, Monsarrat, Mossman, Paale, Prendergast, Puuki.

Noes—Aylett, Beckley, Dickey, Gillfillan, Hoogs, Keiki, Kelliko, Kumalae, Makakau, Robertson, Wilcox.

Ayes, 17. Noes, 11.

A recess was thereupon taken until 1:30 in the afternoon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first thing, after the House had convened for the afternoon yesterday, was the report of the special committee, who had been detailed to inquire into the matter of the position of Acting Governor Dole.

The committee, after consulting Thomas Fitch, whom it had retained, reached the conclusions set forth in the following letters and resolutions:

Honolulu, T. H., June 10, 1901.  
Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution in the resumption of his duties by the Governor of this Territory, beg leave to report as follows:

Finding the resolution to be of a character requiring a legal interpretation of the questions raised thereby, your committee sought the services of Mr. Thomas Fitch, and requested of him replies to the following questions:

First, Has Honorable Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, since May 11, 1901, been lawfully entitled to officiate as Acting Governor?

Second, If not entitled to act as Acting Governor, what legal remedy can be invoked to compel him to cease exercising such executive functions?

To these questions the eminent jurist made written reply, which is annexed to and made a part of this report, and requires no further criticism from us.

We submit in lieu of the original resolution the one presented herewith, and recommend its adoption.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN EMMEUTH,  
JAMES K. PAELE,  
S. H. HAAHEO,  
Judiciary Committee.

Honolulu, T. H., June 10, 1901.  
Hon. Jno. Emmeluth, Chairman Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In discharge of the duties of my employment by you as special counsel, I am required to answer the following questions, viz:

1. Has Hon. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, since May 11, 1901, been lawfully entitled to officiate as Acting Governor?

2. If not entitled to act as Acting Governor, what legal remedy can be invoked to compel him to cease exercising executive functions?

The facts in the case, as communicated to me, are that on May 11, 1901, Governor Sanford B. Dole left Honolulu and repaired to a place within a few hours' journey by rail, where he remained about three weeks, when he returned to his home here. He took this respite from official duties under the advice of his physician. It is not claimed that he was suffering from any mental disorder, or that his ailments were other than physical, or that he was permanently confined to his bed, or that he is unable now to receive visitors at his home or appear in the streets. Since May 11, 1901, Secretary Henry E. Cooper has been acting as Governor, claiming the right to do so under the authority of section 70 of the Act of Congress of April 30, 1900, to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii. The section referred to provides: "That in case of the death, removal, resignation or disability of the Governor, or his absence from the Territory, the Secretary shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of Governor during such vacancy, disability or absence, or until another Governor is appointed and qualified."

There is no question in this case of death, removal, resignation or absence, and the whole scope of the inquiry must therefore be directed to the proper definition in this connection of the word "disability."

The rule of interpretation of statutes has been stated in many authorities, a few of which I will cite: "Words when not defined by statute should receive their common law definition" (Johnson vs. Parrell, 7 Greenleaf, 270). "Where terms used in the common law are contained in a statute or the constitution without an explanation of the sense in which they are employed, they should receive that construction which has been affixed to them by the common law" (Carpenter vs. State, 4 Howard Miss, 153). "Where a statute uses a word whose meaning is well known, and has a definite sense at common law, the word shall be expounded according and restricted to that sense" (Buckner vs. Real Estate Bank, 5 Ark, 336). "Words used in statute which have well known and definite meaning in the law, are to be given such meaning in construing the statute" (Harris vs. Reynolds, 13 California, 514). "When words are used by Legislature in relation to matter or subject which when used with reference to the same subject at the common law have obtained a fixed and definite meaning, the presumption is irresistible that they were intended to be used in their common law sense" (Exparte Hunt, 26 Alabama, 145). "Where any clause of a statute is free from ambiguity it is not advisable to go out of that clause, and to search in the act at large for pensions which might tend to render ambiguous the plain terms of the clause under interpretation" (35 Fed. Rep., 64).

The common law definition of the word "disability" has been repeatedly given in a long line of decisions, in which it has been held that physical illness unaccompanied by mental weakness did not amount to legal disability. Baylors Law Dictionary disability is tersely defined as "an incapacity of action under the law, an incapacity to do a legal act." In Baylors Law Dictionary it is defined as "the want of legal capacity." In 25 Mass, 204, it was held that "the power to disapprove a measure may be exercised by the Governor, though he is at the time absent from the State, and the Lieutenant Governor is temporarily acting." In Carr vs. Wilson, 22 West Va., 425, a statute provided that in case of conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate should act. It was held that "the non-attendance of the result of the election was not a disability of the Governor." The Court said, "It is not like insanity, conviction of the officer for crime, continued absence, or other disability connected with the person of the Governor." The Supreme Court of New York, in People vs. Ulster County, 38 Barbour, 488, says, "Disability implies want of power, not want of inclination. It is founded upon a want of authority, arising out of some circumstances or other, notwithstanding the presence of any amount or degree of willingness or disposition to act." Justice Sawyer, in Meeker vs. Vassault, 32 Sawyer, says, "Disability may arise out of want of sufficient understanding, as idocy, lunacy, infancy, or want of freedom of will, as in the case of married women, and persons under duress, or out of the policy of the law, as alienage, where the alien is an enemy, outlawry, attainder, promissory, and the like. The disability is something pertaining to the person of the party, a personal incapacity."

With the exception of one case in the State of New Hampshire, I have been unable to find any instance where mere physical illness has been held to constitute disability. It seems to be everywhere conceded that disability imports only such less of mental power, either temporary or permanent, as prevents its victim from comprehending the nature or effect of the act he is called upon to perform. And even in the case of mental weakness, the disability must be such as to prevent the exercise of reason, the executive functions, the ability of the Governor, and the capacity of the Secretary to act expires. There cannot be two persons capable of exercising the functions of Governor of the Territory of Hawaii at the same time. The Governor cannot remain in the Territory, and at his pleasure disrobe himself of the mantle of executive power and place it in the hands of the Secretary, to resume it again if and whenever and so often as recuperated health may inspire him to the performance of official duty. The powers and duties pertaining to the executive office cannot thus be tossed like a shuttlecock between the battlements of an invalid's caprices.

That anterior to the common law definition of the word "disability" its definition in Hawaii Territory is fixed beyond a peradventure by section 15 of the Organic Act, which makes incapable of voting or holding office any idiot, insane person, person expelled from the Legislature for giving or receiving bribes, or person convicted of felony. Sections 18 and 20 of the Organic Act must be construed in pari materia. It was held in State vs. Cornell, 53 Neb., 556, that "Special provisions in a statute relating to a particular subject matter must prevail over general provisions in conflict therewith." It is an elementary principle of law that the express mention of one thing in a statute implies the exclusion of another thing. "Expressio unius est exclusio alterius," and Congress having defined in section 15 of the Hawaiian Organic Act what shall constitute disability, no other definition can be made. It has not escaped my notice that Attorney General Dole, in a very able opinion given to the Legislature some days since arrives at the conclusion that Governor Dole, while he remained absent, was disabled from performing the duties of the office, constituting a vacancy therein, it may be said first that it is "an ill-speak of dissent in a broad ocean of contrary authority; and secondly, that the Organic Act contains no statute or constitutional provision in New Hampshire defining specifically what shall constitute 'disability,' while section 15 of the Hawaiian Organic Act makes such definition.

Replying to your second question, I must say that the only legal process that can be invoked against Secretary Cooper to compel him to discontinue the exercise of executive functions is by information in the nature of quo warranto, and an information for a quo warranto to try the title to an office can be maintained only at the instance of the Government. In Wallace vs. Anderson, 5 Wheaton, 201, it was held by the Supreme Court of the United States that "a writ of quo warranto could not be maintained except at the instance of the Government, and as this writ was issued by a private individual, and without the authority of the Government, it could not be sustained, whatever might be the right of the prosecutor or the person claiming to exercise the office in question."

My conclusions are:

1. That Governor Sanford B. Dole has not been laboring under such disability as disqualified him from performing the duties of his office.

2. That Secretary Henry E. Cooper has officiated as Acting Governor without authority to do so.

3. That the only way to judicially test the question of the right of Secretary Cooper to act as Governor is by an information in the nature of quo warranto.

4. That such writ cannot issue except upon information filed by the Attorney General, and that if the Attorney General fails or refuses to file such information, there is no process known to the law by which he can be compelled to do so.

I am, very respectfully yours,

THOMAS FITCH.

RESOLUTION OFFERED BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Whereas, there is great doubt whether Secretary Cooper has the right to officiate as Acting Governor, and the existence of such doubt may lead to illegality by Appropriation bill that may

be enacted by this Legislature, and approved by Secretary Cooper, and

Whereas, the decision of the Supreme Court upon the question involved can only be obtained through proceedings in quo warranto, and such proceedings can only be instituted at the instance of the Attorney General, and that official has already formally expressed himself in the opinion of the legality of Secretary Cooper's occupancy of the position of Governor; and

Whereas, the public interests require that the question of Secretary Cooper's right to act as Governor should not depend upon the opinion of Attorney General Dole alone, therefore be it

Resolved, That Honorable Sanford B. Dole be respectfully requested to resume the executive functions of his office, or leave the Territory for a sufficient length of time to legally qualify Secretary Cooper to approve an Appropriation bill.

Prendergast moved that the report be tabled until Wednesday, or until such time as a minority report would be filed. Emmeluth said he was aware that there would be a minority report. Hoogs suggested that the report be engrossed and a copy of the same be presented to the Hon. Thomas Fitch. The report was tabled.

Dickey then made a report on the survey bureau. The same read as follows:

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of House of Representatives, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your special committee to which was referred the survey bureau of the appropriation bill, beg leave to report.

Your committee has examined the workings of the bureau, and believe it to be one of the most important and useful of the Territory's government. We find that the bureau has done faithful work in the past, and is in good shape to do good work in the future.

In addition to the work in general lines, the bureau has begun the work of cataloging the areas of real estate for the tax officers, and of arranging for the correct numbering of houses in Honolulu under the law passed by this Legislature at its regular session. The work of computing areas referred to is especially important, and will probably increase the amount received from taxes on real estate some 50 per cent in the city during the term.

The pay of messenger is raised from \$40 to \$50 per month, which we think is fair for one who is personally responsible for the safe keeping of documents worth probably over a million dollars, and which documents have the protection of fire-proof vaults.

The pay of third assistant and of draughtsman, have been merged into one, so as to allow the department to secure the services of one good man.

The salary of the meteorologist has been reduced from \$2,000 to \$3,000. An officer assists in the office, when not engaged in his technical work, and more than earns the salary proposed. The federal government will probably take over this office in a few months, and in that case the appropriation will not be used except temporarily.

We feel that nothing should be done to cripple the usefulness of this bureau, and recommend that the salaries pass as in the bill. It may be that the items in the current expenditures bill can, some of them, be reduced without serious results.

Immediately following this, the appropriation for the band came up for consideration. When the subject of bandmaster was referred to, there was a silence that would have enabled one to hear a pin drop.

Aylett spoke in favor of retaining the present salary. He said that the present occupant had agreed to have his salary cut to \$200, but to no smaller figure. Berger was able to control the men as no other bandmaster the Hawaiian Band had ever had. Puuki said he would not favor the band being given an appropriation. During the entire session the band had not once serenaded the Legislature. For this reason he would say no.

Emmeluth said that it was not a matter of sentiment, but one of right to the taxpayer, that was being considered. He would ask for a band, he would be laughed at.

Kaniho said he had been insulted when, at an early date, he had spoken in defense of the band. He asked that Berger's salary be made \$150 per month. After studying the matter, the band being given an appropriation should define the duties of the Government Band. The musicians, he said, should play at the wharf for every steamer that leaves Honolulu, at its hour of leaving. The Kinau and Mauna Loa should be serenaded. The musical organization, the orator said, is a burlesque of the Government Band. The windows rattle, should play every time the Legislature opened and adjourned. Whenever the steamer left for Molokai with lepers, the band should also be on hand to dispense melody.

Hoogs made a motion that the band be taken to the Quarantine station and play every time a train left or arrived. Kaniho did not see the joke, and said that after long consideration he felt that he could not do otherwise than vote for a salary of \$150 for Kappelemeister Berger.

A vote was called, and Berger was given a salary of \$4,800, instead of \$5,600, and great was the joy of the Hawaiians.

The salary of the thirty bandmen came next. Emmeluth, who had fought the Berger item, now moved that the salary of the band be reduced to \$25,000. Kaniho asked that the salary of the band members be referred to a special committee. He said that in former times the band had their clothing and doctor bills paid by the government. Now they paid all of their living expenses out of their meager salary.

The salary of the band was made \$25,000, as per bill.

Beckley moved that Maui be appropriated a sum of \$2,000 for the Lahaina band. Hoogs moved that Kaniho's glove be given \$500, in order to further their musical interests. The first motion was lost by Akina's vote. Hoogs' motion was not seconded.

Ewaliko moved that \$2,000 be set apart from the public funds, in order that Kaniho's musical education might be cultivated.

The vote was taken. Emmeluth wanted, and he made the most of it. He moved that Beckley's motion be reconsidered. Emmeluth said that music had charms to soothe the savage breast. He moved that the military fund be devoted to the cause of melody.

Hoogs and Emmeluth agreed for the first time in many weeks. Hoogs thanked the gentleman from the Fifth District for his change of heart. He thereupon renewed his motion to vote \$500 to the Kohala glee club.

Kaniho said that Berger's Band was enough for the whole Territory. While the other islands might desire musical support, he did not feel that it should be given at this time. The speaker very modestly declined Hoogs' offer of government aid.

The salary of the two lady vocalists was then considered. It was passed at \$1,500.

The stores had cleared by this time, and a few minutes later, when the auditor's department came up for consideration, nothing but the buzzing of the flies disturbed the stillness.

The salary of the auditor was reduced from \$7,000 to \$4,000. The salary of the deputy auditor was slashed from \$3,500 to \$4,000. The amount set aside in the original estimate, \$10,000 for clerical assistance, was passed without argument.

The pay of the commissioner of agriculture and forestry, upon the recommendation of the committee, was stricken out.

Whether the position of entomologist should be continued, caused much talk. Kaniho was a doubting Thomas. He did not know that the position deserved being continued. Dickey said that the office should be supported. He reviewed the work of that officer, and gave an interesting account of the benefits that had been derived from the scientific researches of this officer.

Hoogs said that the officer the government now had in its employ was worth his weight in gold. He told of a coffee plantation in which he was interested, which had been attacked by blight. Now the trees were bearing and in good condition. Had it not been for the entomologist, the place, Hoogs said, would have been, by this time, "make loa." The salary was left at \$4,000.

The positions of chief forester and commissioner were merged into one of two. The salary for the position, it was moved and seconded, should be \$6,000.

Beckley criticized the action of the federal government in cutting down the forest guard of the city of Honolulu, which had been planted in order to conserve the water supply. "God helps those who help themselves," said Beckley. "The government evidently does not wish to help us in this matter. We must look out for ourselves. There is, however," continued the speaker, "an incursion on the part of the United States to replant the forests of the island which have been destroyed. Extreme vigilance should be used. The commissioner should be paid more than \$10 per month. The commissioner of agriculture should work in conjunction with the federal government in bettering our farming conditions. Seeing is believing, and until the permanent station proves a success, let the salary of the commissioner be let alone." The salary was made \$4,300.

The House thereupon adjourned until Wednesday at 10 a. m.

THE SENATE.

The session of the Senate was short and sweet, yesterday. When 10 o'clock arrived there was not a quorum present, and the president declared an adjournment until tomorrow, at which time it is expected that several special committees will make their reports.

After adjournment the members took their accustomed seats under the alge-roba trees.

THE TERRITORY CEDES VALUABLE LAND

Fifty-two Acres Turned Over to the Agricultural Department.

The Territory of Hawaii ceded to the United States Government yesterday all the land in Kowale-uka, with a few exceptions, for the use of the Experiment Station, which has recently been established in the Islands under the United States Agricultural Department. Acting Governor Cooper, by the authority vested in him, and in accordance with the Act to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii, ceded the tract of land which contains fifty-two acres more or less.

The cession is an important transfer, and although the Territory is stripped of a large amount of suburban city property, the city will undoubtedly be the gainer by the extension of the residence portion of Honolulu to the boundaries of the reservation. The tract lies on the slopes of Tantalus and the crater of the Punchbowl. The Government reserves from the transfer a Government reservation, which begins at a point on Forest Ridge, the stone quarry site in Kewalo on the east side of the slopes of Punchbowl, the United States Navy Hospital reservation, the United States Marine Hospital reservation and the Punchbowl reservation.

The provisions of the Act under which the cession was made reads as follows: "That the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii, under the Joint Resolution of Annexation, approved July 7, 1898, shall be and remain in the possession, use and control of the Territory of Hawaii and shall be maintained, managed and cared for by it at its own expense, until otherwise provided for by Congress or taken for the uses and purposes of the United States by direction of the President or of the Governor of Hawaii."

Lahaina Not In It.

It was natural and excusable in Lahaina to wish for the county seat, because it draws with it something more substantial than mere sentiment, but a study of the personnel of those on attendance at the June term of the Circuit Court at Wailuku this week is the best answer as to why the county seat should be at Wailuku. The bulk of those in attendance are from central Maui, and it would have been inconvenient greatly to have had to go to Lahaina. Only a small attendance of those in attendance were from Lahaina and Molokai, and had it not been for alleged illicit liquor traffic in Lahaina, the attendance from there would have been much smaller. What is true of court term would also be true of ordinary county seat business, even in a larger degree, because the bulk of the wealth, business and population of Maui clusters around Wailuku and necessitates the establishment of the county seat here.—Maui News.

WEDDED AT TWELVE.

The Maui News says: On the 22d instant a queer marriage took place at Kamaole, Kula. Ah Yit, half Chinese and half Hawaiian, son of Ken Ton, was married to a Chinese girl at the residence of Ken Ton.

Each was about twelve years of age, but as the boy intends to leave for China to attend the school there, it was thought best by their parents to perform the ceremony now, and he is to return for his wife as soon as he graduates in China.

Ton Ton Lo, formerly a Chinese school-teacher at Kamaole, officiated.

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# SATURDAY SESSION

## But Little Was Done In the Upper House.

It was quite "frosty" in the Senate Chamber last Saturday morning. The solons took their seats in silence, dispensing with the usual courtesies that had prevailed in the past. There was an air of expectancy hovering around, as a great time had been promised, as a result of the Senators' action on Friday.

The Senate did not convene until 10:15, and after the reading of the journal, Senator Achi moved to strike out that portion of the journal after the adjournment had been declared by President Kalua. Senator Carter seconded the motion. The Independents made a vigorous effort to have the journal approved.

Senator Kalauokalani moved the journal be approved. Seconded by Senator Kanuha.

Senator Achi moved the ayes and noes be called on his motion. The motion carried, as follows: Ayes, Senator Achi, C. Brown, Carter, Crabbe, Kalua, Paris and White, 7; Noes, Kanuha, Kahikina, Kalauokalani, Kaohi, Nakapalii and Russell, 5.

On C. Brown's motion, seconded by Achi, the journal was approved as read.

A message from Acting Governor Cooper was then read, submitting for consideration by the Senate, estimates for the payment of unpaid bills, which was referred to the committee on public expenditures.

"I move the suspension of the rules," shouted Russell at this juncture, "in order I may introduce a resolution."

"I move we adjourn," said Senator Crabbe, which was quickly seconded, and as quickly lost upon the call of the show of hands.

Senator Kalauokalani then moved the majority report be adopted. Cecil Brown moved the ayes and noes be called upon the motion. The vote resulted in a tie. The chair then announced the report was not approved.

The majority report was then taken up, and it went the way of its predecessor.

Senator Brown then moved to adjourn until 10 a. m., Monday. The motion was lost. Kanuha then proposed, as the Senate was in a deadlock over the matter, the two reports be handed over to the lower house and have them act on it.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the items in the Appropriation bill under the head of Judiciary Department, commencing with item 380 and ending with item 402, reported as follows:

Item 380, expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts to include pay of Grand Jurors, \$36,000. We recommend it be stricken out, and the following items be inserted in its place:

Expenses Supreme Court, \$1,500; supplies and incidentals for all courts to be expended under the direction of the clerk to the Judiciary Department, \$2,500; expenses Circuit Court, First Circuit, \$15,000; expenses Circuit Court, Second Circuit, \$4,000; expenses Circuit Court, Third Circuit, \$1,000; expenses Circuit Court, Fourth Circuit, \$1,000; expenses Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, \$1,000, making a total sum of \$38,000; being \$2,000 more than asked for. The reason of the increase is that the change in our jury system and the inaugurating of the Grand Jury has increased the expenses of all Circuit Courts. The expenses of the last May term of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit were in the neighborhood of \$2,500, and as there are four terms a year, the estimate is based upon the cost of that term. Upon the suggestion of the Chief Justice, the expenses of each Circuit Court for the other circuits have each been set apart for the reason that each judge will then know what sum of money is set apart for the expenses of his circuit. Hereafter the expenses have all been taken out of the lump appropriation, and each Circuit Judge was notified by the clerk of the Judiciary Department how much of such lump appropriation was to be used by him. The sums recommended are expected to be sufficient, and are based upon data and the expenses of the different circuits, received since the Grand Jury system has been in practice in the Territory.

Item 382, purchase of law books, Supreme Court, we recommend pass as in the bill.

Item 383, purchase of law books for other circuits, we recommend pass as \$350, the same as heretofore allowed for that purpose.

Item 385 we recommend pass as in the bill.

Item 386, compiling and publishing Digest Hawaiian Reports, we recommend be stricken out for economy's sake, and for the further reason that it is not a necessary nor a needed work at the present time.

Item 387, we recommend be changed to read, "Stationery, incidentals and traveling expenses of District Magistrates, \$3,000."

By doing this, items 388, 391, 394, 397, 399 and 401 can all be stricken out at a saving of some \$400.

Items 390, 393 and 396 we recommend pass as in the bill. The money here appropriated is used by the judges of several circuits in paying the traveling and other expenses caused by holding of the terms of court in different places of such circuits, and away from the permanent residence of such court.

We therefore recommend that this report for the reasons above set forth be adopted.

CECIL BROWN.  
WM. CRABBE.

Honolulu, June 6, 1901.

Senator Brown moved the report be adopted. Senator Achi moved the ayes and noes be called on it, which resulted in a vote of 7 to 5, Senator J. C. Brown voting in the affirmative.

Senator Russell once more sprang to his feet, on a question of privilege, saying he had charges to prefer against the chair.

"Mr. President," said Senator Carter, "that is not a question of privilege. That does not concern the Senator personally."

"I beg your pardon," replied Senator Russell. "It does concern me. If the chair goes on acting the way he did yesterday, I cannot remain on this floor."

"Well, if you can't stand the floor," remarked Senator Carter, "get up on your chair, or better still, get up on the desk."

"Now, now," Mr. Carter, retorted Russell, "don't get funny. I don't stand any such actions from the president as you did here yesterday."

"Well, the speaker's sake," fervently exclaimed Senator J. Brown, "go back to Hilo."

"Is that your opinion?" asked Russell. "Well, we'll see. This question is for the House to decide."

"You cannot attack any member of the Senate under a question of privilege," declared C. Brown. "It is unparliamentary and unheard of."

"I move we adjourn," said Senator Achi, evidently scenting trouble if the session continued much longer.

The president put the motion, and upon the show of hands, declared the House adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

Adjourned at 11:22.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

Nothing of exceptional interest occurred in the House on Saturday, unless it was that Emmeluth introduced two resolutions, both reflecting upon the official integrity of Acting Governor Cooper.

During the morning Acting Governor Cooper sent a message to the House, in which he presented an itemized list of unpaid bills standing against the Territorial government. The summary of the accounts read as follows:

Public Works	\$10,021.00
Loans unpaid on account of	454.45
Loan money being exhausted	63,674.33
Treasury	454.45
General expenses, Board of	1,509.40
Health	1,509.40
Plague expenses, Board of	7,004.87
Health	7,004.87
Total	\$83,664.95

The message had no sooner been read than Emmeluth arose and after criticizing the action of Mr. Cooper and Governor Dole for sending in the message at this time, when it should have, he claimed, been sent in during the regular session. The following resolution was introduced by the speaker:

"Resolved, that the message of the Acting Governor be laid on the table to be considered at the next extra session."

Upon this, a discussion followed, whether or not the House could consistently pass the resolution, as it had already ordered one message from the Acting Governor printed and distributed to the different members of the House. The message was finally tabled, and Emmeluth, "to expedite matters," as he expressed it, followed up resolution number one by another, which read after this fashion:

"Whereas, by reason of public notice, Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, has been performing the duties of Governor of this Territory; and

Whereas, the time which has elapsed since such publication has permitted the Governor's return to this city in sufficient good health to be daily seen on the streets thereof; and

Whereas, the functions of government make it desirable that the various officers thereunder be separately administered, now be it therefore resolved, that the clerk of this House be instructed to communicate with the Acting Governor of the Territory and inquire of him the nature and extent of his disability under which the Governor of the Territory may at this time be incapacitated for the duties of his office, and what the prospects are at this time for the resumption of the duties of his office by the Governor."

Emmeluth made a long argument in favor of his resolution. He said that to accept the message from Cooper would be a reflection on their own manhood and integrity. The House has a right to know what ailed Governor Dole, how badly off he is, how long he expects to remain away from the island, and his position, and upon his suggestion he passed the reins of government to Mr. Cooper. After much

discussion, the House adjourned until 10 a. m., Monday.

While it is true that the majority of the militia is stationed here, they are liable to be called out to quell the disturbances that, no doubt, will be caused by the immigration of Porto Ricans, Japs and negroes. When sixteen policemen do with the great conglomeration of people working on the plantations in Kaula?

"I sincerely hope," concluded Cecil Brown, "that the time will never come when the Territorial militia will have to be called out to quell any such disturbances, but the Senators should remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." There is but one report to be considered, and that is the minority report, which has not as yet been raised from the table.

The motion was quickly seconded by "Oily" Bill, but was lost.

"I want to know what the decision of the chair is in regard to my motion of the previous question," shouted Russell, once more. "Does the president want the contempt of this House?"

The president refused to entertain Senator Russell's previous question motion, as it had not been seconded.

Senator J. T. Brown then moved to take up the minority report and consider it with the majority report.

While the clerk was reading the minority report, Senator C. Brown moved to adjourn.

The president put the motion and it resulted as follows (by the show of hands): Ayes, Senators Achi, Brown, Carter, Paris and White, 5; noes, Senators Russell, Kanuha, Kalauokalani, Nakapalii and Kaohi, 7.

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President Kalua's action in declaring the Senate adjourned, did not meet with the approbation of the Independent side of the house. Bedlam broke loose, and for a time it seemed as if it would be absolutely necessary to call out a detachment of the much-displeased militia in order to quell the uprising in the sacred chamber.

"I have the greatest contempt for the president in thus summarily declaring the house adjourned," screamed the Siberian statesman, at the top of his voice, and shaking a long, skinny, bony stick, he pressed the same president, who took his hat from the back of his chair and calmly walked out, not a bit disturbed by the excited action of his colleagues.

"Get out of the house," shouted the "Boy orator of Heretania street," "get out of the house as quick as you can; we don't want anything to do with you at all. Get out!"

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"There is no quorum here," said Kalauokalani, "and therefore nothing can be done. If the Senators will convene here tomorrow in the same frame of mind, we can fix these fellows."

"I move the secretary be instructed to draw up warrants for the arrest of the Senators, and place such warrants in the hands of the sergeant at arms, with instructions to bring them here. We only need one man to make a quorum."

"I move we call the roll," he continued.

The clerk called the roll and found the following members absent: Achi, C. Brown, Carter, Crabbe, Kalua, Paris and "Oily" Bill. Senator Russell was absent and excused.

The list of the missing Senators was placed in the hands of the sergeant at arms, who soon departed on his errand.

The Senators then took a recess to await the report of the sergeant at arms, who, after a fruitless chase of half an hour, returned and reported as follows:

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## LEGISLATIVE FOLLY MAY BRING ON ANOTHER PLAGUE

The recent action of the House of Representatives in doing away with the positions of bacteriologist, pathologist, three sanitary inspectors, assistant clerk, stenographer, inspector of plumbing and assistant to the same, has caused considerable comment, especially among the physicians of this city. One of them, in speaking of the matter, said yesterday:

"To my mind, the whole matter has resolved itself into this: The Hawaiian Legislators are starting out with a set purpose of knitting every position held by a haole, regardless of what the result will be to the public welfare. For some time, I understand, there has been considerable friction between certain members of the House of Health and this decision. I am satisfied, is but the outcome of that condition of affairs. It is said that there are some members who are playing both ends against the middle, so to speak. In other words, when these persons, or person, as the case may be, finds out the mind of the board, outsiders are at once informed, and an attempt is made to frustrate their plans. It will be noticed that in the cutting of salaries, and the doing away with positions, no place is dispensed with that is, or may be held by a native. The House will have many imitations, in case the present condition of things, for which the Legislature is preparing us, is carried to its logical conclusion. The action of the British Steamship Company is plainly an indication that the health of this city is not above suspicion. With such things staring us in the face, it is the height of foolishness, it seems to me, to lessen our precautionary measures. The expenses that will result from having these positions, may seem large upon first sight, but when they are compared with the expenses that will be added to the public indebtedness, in case we have a visitation of cholera, bubonic plague, or something of a similar nature, they will seem so trivial as to be unworthy of notice. Again, even if we are not visited by something of this kind, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we took all the safeguards that should have been taken by any civilized, enlightened community in having these positions, and having them filled by competent men."

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This advice was listened to, and at 5 p. m. the stormiest sitting of the session came to a close. That a warm time will be experienced this morning, goes without saying, as the fire of some of the solons is thoroughly aroused.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch to the World from Glasgow says Designer Watson is greatly worried by criticisms passed on his workmanship on the Challenger. He told Lipton he did not place any value on the result of the trial races on the European side. He had built the yacht with an eye to American sailing conditions and nothing has happened to alter his belief that she will prove the fastest challenger he ever sent across.

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condition of things may not repeat themselves. Assuming, as is perfectly reasonable to do, that there should be another plague, there would be poor means at best of taking steps to prevent the spread of the contagion. The solons which is back of the whole matter reveals itself in the fact that the legislators have eradicated only those places which they knew Hawaiians were unable to fill. In passing, a word might be said for the members of the Board of Health, who are serving without pay. They have no other reward than the fact that they know, as professional men, that they have done what they could towards preserving the public health and happiness of their fellow men. How much they do in this way that the world at large knows nothing of, is hard to say.

"Such an action as this, that has been done by narrow minded men, who have been actuated by race prejudice, is sufficient cause for remonstrance on the part of the people of this Territory. The Chamber of Commerce should take some action, if for no other reasons than financial ones; humanitarian considerations, for the time being, be dispensed with. The people of Honolulu have hardly recovered from one plague, and the conditions which will result, if we have no safeguard by which to stay the onslaught of disease in a place like this, can be easily imagined.

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## FROM THE BIG ISLAND Business in Hilo Is on the Mend.

HILO, June 8.—Business in Hilo is reported in all quarters as improving. May was one of the dulllest in the past twelve months, but as trade is gradually improving the outlook is encouraging. It is cheerful to note, also, that there has been but one failure, and that a small one, during the year. The discontinuance of the Hilo branch of the First American Savings & Trust Co. about May 1st, has been taken as an indication that Hilo is going to the demerit of low-bows; the First Bank of Hilo has been increasing its business from day to day, and its stockholders have received splendid returns on their investment. The reason for the difference in the two rival concerns is that the one about to retire from the field is backed almost entirely by Honolulu capital; it is without a local board of directors and all applications for loans must be submitted to Honolulu before action can be taken. Frequently this means one or two and sometimes three weeks' delay. With the First Bank of Hilo applications are passed upon almost immediately and the business man in need of funds knows at once whether or not he will be accommodated. Business flows in the direction where it meets the least resistance and delay in the matter of getting accommodation of a financial character may be considered, to a certain extent, as a resistance. It is possible, of course, that Hilo is not far enough advanced to support two banks; it certainly will not support two where the sale of exchange at the present low rate is depended upon as the chief source of profit.—Hilo Herald.

### KILLED AT KUKAIUA.

While the steamer Kailua was taking on sugar at Kukaia on Tuesday a native boat steered was killed by the steamer. The boat was steered by four other sailors and, though the sea was not rough, the boat was allowed to get close inshore. The boat steered and two of the sailors became alarmed and jumped overboard. The sailors swam out toward the steamer, but the boat steered was thrown against the rocks and killed. The boat containing the two who remained in it drifted to sea, as the men had no oars, and the steamer put after them and brought them safely on board. The captain afterwards brought his vessel to Hilo and reported the accident to Superintendent Poor. Another accident to a Wilder's sailor happened last week at Honolulu. A Japanese sailor, who was going ashore for his own pleasure, fell from the sling and broke his neck.—Herald.

### A PLEASANT EXCURSION.

Supt. Lambert, of the Hilo Railroad Co., tendered all of his employees an excursion to Puna last Thursday and provided a special car and train for their comfort. Arrangements had been made with R. A. Lyman for the use of his grounds and residence, and a bountiful repast was set. After luncheon Mr. McTaggart, foreman of the car shops, proposed the health of Supt. Lambert in an impromptu speech in which he drew comparisons between capital and labor of today and twenty-five years ago. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Lambert and the managers of the Hilo railway. Mr. Lambert responded in a manner that pleased the excursionists very much. After the speech-making a visit was made to Green Lake and Warm Springs, where a pleasant time was had. The train arrived back in Hilo about 5:30 in the afternoon. There were present Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lambert, J. McTaggart and family, P. Ziegler and family, Mr. Giddings and family, Frank Bergeren and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spencer and granddaughter, Mrs. A. J. Naphtaley, G. H. Brown and wife, the Misses Howard, E. Wilson, wife and son, George Williams, C. Alden, C. Kopf, O. Jeppson, W. Penn, Sam Kalua, Dr. Jardine, P. Elemakule, A. P. Cheatham, M. Souser, M. Rice, J. Olsen, D. Hemroff, J. J. Combs, A. Pacheco and family. The Hawaiian Quintet Club accompanied the party and furnished music throughout the day.—Herald.

### HOLLAND-LITTLE.

Miss Oma, daughter of Judge Little, and Dr. John Holland were married at the residence of C. H. W. Hitchcock, Waihanenu street, by the Rev. C. W. Hill on Tuesday evening. The wedding was a private one, only those residing at the house, and one or two friends of the groom being present. After the ceremony congratulations were in order and then followed a luncheon. The bride couple, accompanied by a host of friends, left by special train at 8:15 for Kapoho, their future residence, where Dr. Holland is the plantation and Government physician.—Herald.

## NEWS NOTES OF MAUI ISLAND

MAUI, June 8.—The dancing party given by the young men of Spreckelsville during the evening of the 1st was a great success, the large lani of Mr. W. J. Lowrie being filled with dancers to its fullest capacity. Trains which were run before and after the social event brought a large number of guests from Wailuku, Kahului and Paia. The Wailuku Quintet Club provided excellent music, and now and then during the evening some inspiring "two-step" pieces were played by Miss Clara Lowrie and Mr. Geo. Schrader. W. O. Aiken was floor manager. The dancing ceased at midnight, when ice cream, cake and other dainty refreshments were served.

### AFTER CALABASHES.

Recently local calabash collectors have canvassed Maui most thoroughly. One, a Chinese, has just completed a circuit of the island, purchasing as a speculation all the old kua calabashes that he found for sale. These old hand-made bowls of kua he intends to restore and polish and then sell in Honolulu. Hawaiians sell these old relics for from \$2 to \$5 each, while the speculator will ask for them, when restored, from \$20 to \$50.

### AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION.

During the 11th a most delightful afternoon tea was given by Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hanalei in honor of several

ladies. Mrs. Fred Foster, Mrs. R. E. Dwyer, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and Miss Lillian Day. It was the most largely attended social event of the kind in many months. Refreshments were served in the large hall of the Maunaloa Hotel, most of which were accepted. The program of the afternoon's entertainment consisted of a book-reading game in which Mrs. W. E. Beckwith won first prize; a piano solo by Miss Kate Watson; a vocal solo by Mrs. J. J. Hale; a vocal solo by Mrs. F. F. Baldwin; a reading by Mrs. W. E. Beckwith; and a Scotch song by Mrs. R. E. Dwyer. Between the reading and the song most delicious refreshments were served.

### MAUNALO REMINERY.

Maunaloa Reminery, of Paia, will close on Wednesday, the 11th. This year the intention is to show the regular classroom exercises interspersed with singing. There will be a sale of children's dresses made by the girls of the school, and a tree-planting ceremony will end the exercises of the day. The teachers are most desirous that all parents of the pupils and friends of the school will be present.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

During the 6th and 7th the only case tried by the Circuit Court at Wailuku was that of Julia Thomas vs. Joe Emmersley, breach of promise. Kanakana for the plaintiff and Hons and Johnson for the defendant. The jury awarded \$1,000 damages.

The F. F. Baldwins and Mrs. E. E. Damon have been at Olinda House, during the week.

By Tuesday's Claudine Mesdames H. P. Baldwin and C. H. Dickey came to Maui.

During Sunday, the 2d, Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith preached an excellent sermon in the Paia Church on the subject, "The Church and the Home." The sermon was well received, and the church was crowded.

The Grand Jury is busy investigating illicit liquor selling in Lahaina. Between sixty and seventy witnesses will be called, so it is stated.

Company I, of Wailuku, will give a luau in the valley on June 11th. The soldier-boys will appear in uniform.

The Oahu police team is now expected on Maui July 15th, and will play with the Maui boys on the 16th.

The opera, "Gypsy Queen," given in the Wailuku school hall during the evening of the 6th was a great success. The building was crowded with spectators, all the reserve seats being sold. All the court people and residents of Wailuku, Wailuku and Wailuku were present.

## TWO JAPANESE LABORERS KILLED

MAUI, June 8.—A shocking catastrophe occurred at Kailua, Huelo, on the Spreckels' ditch during the morning of the 7th, by which two Japanese laborers were horribly mangled and killed.

Mauka of the residence of the superintendent of the ditch at Kailua is a water hole, separated from the main ditch by a small rise of solid rock. A gang of four Japanese were blasting a side-ditch through this rock to the principal waterway. A hole had been drilled and powder, caps and two fuses properly placed. Having lighted the fuses and waited at a safe distance beyond the proper length of time for the explosion to take place, two Japanese, Uchiyama and Aomi, returned and extracted the fuses and caps and attempted to withdraw the giant powder, one and one-half sticks of it. The supposition is that in doing this, they used a sledge hammer and four-foot drill, and that the concussion caused by a blow of the hammer exploded the powder, the effect of which was to smash them to pieces. One of the men lived a half hour and the other one and a half hours.

The Japanese who is supposed to have held the sledge hammer had a big hole in the center of his forehead. The bodies and lower extremities of both were blown into atoms. What remained of the two unfortunates were found fifty feet away from the scene of the blasting.

Dr. Stith of Spreckelsville and Dr. Suga of Paia were summoned, but of course could render no assistance.

Deputy Sheriff Kalama was also immediately called from his court duties at Wailuku, and swore in a jury, which will probably sit in about a week's time.

A strange incident of the affair is that a third Japanese standing but five feet away from the place of explosion was entirely uninjured. A probable explanation of this is that one of the unlucky men shielded him from flying pieces of rock.

## SPRECKELSVILLE JAPS RETURN

MAUI, June 8.—The Japanese of Spreckelsville, who were on the verge of leaving the plantation because of the alleged assault upon one of their number by a negro, William Stally, have accepted the advice of their Consul in Honolulu and decided to remain. It seems that Manager W. J. Lowrie diplomatically advised the Japanese to consult with their Consul before taking the decisive action of leaving Spreckelsville in a body. This they did by sending a committee to Honolulu, who soon returned with advice favorable to plantation interests. The story of the assaulted Jap, who was most severely injured, is that Stally approached him demanding money. Upon his refusal the negro began to stab him with a knife. The Jap was cut in eleven places, all for \$2 or \$3. He was barely able to crawl to the quarters of his friends. He is in the plantation hospital. Manager Lowrie has recently discharged the darkies belonging to the Stally gang and they, with some others, have gone to Honolulu. The general opinion of Maui people seems decidedly against the further importation of negroes for plantation laborers.

### LIHUE'S MASQUERADE.

LIHUE, June 8.—One of the most successful social events ever seen on Kauai was a masquerade ball held at the Lihue court house last Saturday evening. The costumes were both picturesque and comical, and were such perfect disguises that a man recognized not his own brother. The object of the ball was to raise funds for the building of a social hall in Lihue, and the sum of \$55 was cleared after expenses were paid. Mr. J. H. Conney, the master of ceremonies, conducted the whole affair so admirably that Lihue's first masquerade ball was a grand success.

## THE JUNE TERM OF MAUI COURT

Judge Kalua Will Sit in All  
six of the  
Cases.

MAUI, June 8.—On the 6th at 10 a. m. the June term of the Circuit Court, Hon. J. W. Kalua presiding, opened at the Wailuku court house, a multitude of jurors, witnesses, lawyers, sheriffs, policemen and others being in attendance.

Judge Kalua announced that J. H. Welch was appointed as bailiff, and that an assistant bailiff for the term would be appointed later on. He also declared that the following were officials of the court: George A. Davis, Deputy Attorney General; P. McMahon, stenographer; James H. Harbottle, Japanese interpreter; L. Cheong, Chinese interpreter; and John Richardson, Esq., Hawaiian interpreter. Upon calling the roll of jurors by the clerk, J. N. K. Koda, it was shown that Henry Gibson, a Grand Juror, was absent, and L. A. Wadsworth, a Petit Juror, had not put in appearance. Each was fined \$25.

The Grand Jury was excused until the morning of June 9th. Upon examination of the calendar, it was revealed, that Judge Kalua was disqualified in six cases. Judge W. S. Holmes is expected from Kona on Monday evening, the 10th, and after his arrival will preside in the hall of the Circuit Court and immediately try the six cases.

The only case tried during the day was that of You Lee vs. August Reimann, assault, appeal from District Court of Lahaina. Isaacman, Esq., Hawaiian lawyer, for the plaintiff, had no difficulty in awarding \$11.00 to You Lee, as the amount of a store bill due him from Reimann. George Hons, Esq., was the attorney for You Lee.

It was whispered about during the day that the present Grand Jurors have a tedious ordeal before them in an investigation of illicit liquor selling in Lahaina. Sheets of foolscap to contain the names of witnesses to be summoned in the matter. During the reading of the calendar it was noted that Attorneys Hons and Kanakana had charge of most of the cases.

The new Maui hotel was well filled with guests. A practical argument for making Wailuku the county seat in place of Lahaina is that the former town has three good hotels—The Maui, The Windsor and Schrader's—while the latter place has none; that is, no fully-appointed public house.

## HILO HANGS UP BIG PURSES

Over \$3000 Offered for There  
Days' Racing—Athletics  
a Feature.

HILO will have three days' racing on July 4th, 5th and 6th. Over \$3,000 has been hung up for horse races and \$400 for athletics. The program of events is as follows:

- JULY 4TH.**
1. 3-mile Hawaiian bred, 1 mile, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 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726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 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1010th, 1011th, 1012th, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111st, 1112nd, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st, 1142nd, 1143rd, 1144th, 1145th, 1146th, 1147th, 1148th, 1149th, 1150th, 1151st, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1154th, 1155th, 1156th, 1157th, 1158th, 1159th, 1160th, 1161st, 1162nd, 1163rd, 1164th, 1165th, 1166th, 1167th, 1168th, 1169th, 1170th, 1171st, 1172nd, 1173rd, 1174th, 1175th, 1176



